State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
Nomination for Waters
Important to Anadromous Fish

AWC Volume (SE) SC SW W AR IN USGS Quad CRAIG B-2

Anadromous Water Catalog Number of Waterway 102-60-10565-2010 (NOT CONNECTED TO ANY NAMED OR NUMBERED SYSTEM)

Name of Waterway NONE USGS name — Local name —

Addition X Deletion ___ Correction ___ Backup Information ___

For Office Use

Nomination # 94 316	Regional Supervisor	11-4-93 Date
Revision Year: -94	Ed Weiss	11/19/93
Revision to: Atlas ___ Catalog ___ Both X	J. Stone Drafted	1/5/94 Date
Revision Code: A-Z		

OBSERVATION INFORMATION

Species	Date(s) Observed	Spawning	Rearing	Migration	Anadromous
COHO	7-23-93		4 *		YES
CUTTHROAT	"		>10		NO

IMPORTANT: Provide all supporting documentation that this water body is important for the spawning, rearing or migration of anadromous fish, including: number of fish and life stages observed; sampling methods, sampling duration and area sampled; copies of field notes; etc. Attach a copy of a map showing location of mouth and observed upper extent of each species, as well as any other information such as: specific stream reaches observed as spawning or rearing habitat; locations, types, and heights of any barriers; etc.

Comments: BEAVER DAMMED STREAM/LAKE SYSTEM. ANADROMOUS HABITAT EXTENDS APPROXIMATELY 2,000 FEET UPSTREAM FROM ITS OUTLET AT SMITH LAGOON TO THE FIRST BEAVER DAM (APPROX. 5' HIGH BARRIER TO UPSTREAM MIGRATION). THREE BAITED MINNOW TRAPS SET AT SUCCESSIVE LOCATIONS DOWNSTREAM OF DAM ~ COLLECTIVELY YIELDED A TOTAL OF 4 COHO FRY*, NUMEROUS CUTTHROAT TROUT, AND 1 SCULPIN. TWO TRAPS SET WITHIN THE LAKE ABOVE THE BEAVER DAM YIELDED A SINGLE DOLLY VARDEN CHAR. SEE ATTACHED JULY 27, 1993 FOREST PRACTICES INSPECTION REPORT.

* STREAM FLOW WAS EXTREMELY LOW ~ TRAPPING LOCATIONS LIMITED TO THE FEW REMAINING POOLS

Name of Observer (please print) KEVIN J. HANLEY, HABITAT BIOLOGIST

Date: 11-1-93 Signature: Kevin J. Hanley

Address: ADF&G - HABITAT & RESTORATION DIVISION, KETCHIKAN

ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME
NOV 05 1993
REGION II

This certifies that in my best professional judgement and belief the above information is evidence that this waterbody should be included in or deleted from the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes per AS 16.05.870.

Signature of Area Biologist: Stephen A. Hoffman

Rev. 7/93

MEMORANDUM

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

To: Al Peterson
Forest Practices Forester
Department of Natural Resources
Ketchikan

DATE: July 27, 1993

FILE NO: SE-88-001

PHONE: 225-2027

FROM: Kevin J. Hanley KJH
Habitat Biologist
Habitat and Restoration Division
Ketchikan

SUBJECT: Forest Practices Inspection - ITT Rayonier Smith Cove

On July 23, 1993, you, Clarence Clark, and I conducted a Forest Practices Inspection at ITT Rayonier's Smith Cove tract to examine a series of streams and lakes within or adjacent to Units 93-9.1A, 93-9.1B, 93-10.1, and 93-11.1 for the purpose of determining their waterbody classifications and riparian protection needs. The results of this inspection are as follows:

We began by examining the reach of stream located between the southern boundary of Unit 93-10.1 and the northern boundary of Unit 93-11.1. This reach is the lowermost portion of the stream/lake system that flows through and adjacent to the eastern portion of Unit 93-10.1. With the exception of a bedrock controlled portion of the south bank in the vicinity of the flagged "F" Spur alignment crossing, the stream banks are predominantly vegetatively controlled and the substrate ranges from organic material to large and small angular cobbles with lesser amounts of gravel. Stream gradient averages less than 8 percent throughout, ranging from 2 percent in the area just downstream of the lake outlet, to 5 percent in the vicinity of the "F" Spur alignment crossing. The upper reach of this system between the 2000 Mainline Road and the upper lake was previously trapped on June 22, 1993 and determined to be nonanadromous by the capture of only resident cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden char, and three-spine stickleback. It was assumed at that time that the beaver dammed outlets of the two lakes effectively precluded anadromous fish from accessing and utilizing upstream habitat. This assumption was verified by the results of the trapping that was conducted during this most recent inspection.

A total of three baited minnow traps were set at successive downstream locations within this lower reach between the beaver dammed outlet of the lower lake and the stream's saltwater mouth at Smith Lagoon. Collectively, these traps yielded a total of four coho juveniles and numerous cutthroat trout. Two additional traps were set within the lake near its beaver dammed outlet. Only one of these yielded a single

Dolly Varden char. As such, The 5-foot high, nearly vertical beaver dam can be assumed to be a barrier to anadromous fish. Blue/white "Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone" ribbon was hung throughout the Type A habitat downstream of the dam to identify the waters along which 66-foot no-cut riparian buffers are required. In addition to the mainstem, these include the off-channel habitat located just upstream of the "F" Spur alignment crossing and the low gradient tributary which enters the main channel from the shallow beaver dammed lake located on the east side of Unit 93-11.1. The large, well vegetated dam at this lake's outlet appears to form an effective barrier to the upstream migration of coho fry and, therefore, defines the upper extent of type A classification within the tributary.

According to the notification map, a 48-inch CMP culvert is proposed for the "F" Spur alignment crossing of the main channel. Although not discussed during the inspection, this culvert must be bedded at a sufficient depth (10") below the streambed to prevent perching and provide for the efficient passage of fish throughout.

On a separate note, two of the three traps that were set within this lower type A reach were located within the northeastern portion of clearcut Unit 133, which was notified on June 11, 1991 and apparently harvested soon after without retaining a buffer. The notification materials submitted for this unit gave no indication as to the existence, location and classification of this 5 to 10 foot wide type A stream. As such, the state was not aware of its existence until the time of this inspection, approximately two years after it was clearcut to the banks. Like the upper reach of Hole-in-the-Wall Creek at Lyman Anchorage, this failure to notify the location and classification of known surface waters has resulted in the degradation of fish habitat. Although it is difficult to determine the effects of this bank-to-bank clearcutting in the relatively short period of time since it occurred, it can be assumed that the lack of shade has substantially increased stream temperatures. This is especially critical to the survival of fish during low stream flow conditions such as those that we have been experiencing this summer. The finding of a dead rough skinned newt within one of the pools in which coho fry were trapped may be indicative of the effects of elevated stream temperatures. Although nothing can be done to mitigate the loss of this riparian zone, ITT Rayonier apparently is now aware of the necessity for locating and classifying all surface waters in their areas of operation prior to the commencement of harvest activities.

In addition to the bank-to-bank clearcutting of Unit 133, past harvesting of the unit located on the east side of the lower lake deposited substantial amounts of trees into both the lake and the lower type A reach in the vicinity of the beaver dam.

Although this harvesting occurred prior to the 1990 revision of the Forest Practices Act, it is a prime example of poor management practices and non-adherence to BMP's. We trust that this type of activity will not occur in the future.

Following our examination of this lower reach, we proceeded to the lake located in the south-central portion of Unit 93-9.1A. Two baited minnow traps were set beneath the scant amount of large woody debris cover near the lake's beaver dammed outlet. After an approximate 1 hour soak, both traps failed to yield fish of any kind. As such, this lake can be assumed to be a nonanadromous waterbody.

We closed out this inspection by examining the two lakes located within and adjacent to Unit 93-9.1B. Time constraints and an exhausted supply of bait prevented the trapping of both lakes. However, one baited minnow trap was set within the lower lake and allowed to soak for approximately 20 minutes. This trap yielded no fish and, therefore, both lakes can be assumed to be nonanadromous. Incidentally, the short reach of stream connecting these two lakes contains **substantial** amounts of trees that were felled into and across the stream during the selective helicopter harvesting of Unit 171. This unit was notified on March 19, 1991 and, as with clearcut Unit 133, the notification materials failed to notify the existence, location and classification of this stream. The deposition of trees into this stream is especially objectionable given the fact that the unit was selectively harvested and, as such, greater opportunity should have existed to either retain this non-merchantable timber or directionally fall it away from the stream. We would request that it be removed from the stream during the harvest of Unit 93-9.1B.

Although the lakes examined during this inspection are assumed to be nonanadromous, they all harbor populations of resident fish. In addition, they may provide important habitat for Vancouver Canada geese and other waterfowl. As such, we would like to request and recommend that buffers of at least low-value and non-merchantable trees be retained along their shorelines and that commercial timber be directionally felled **into** the units. These practices would help to ensure the maintenance of water quality and the protection of resident fish habitat and would also provide a semblance of residual nearshore upland habitat.

Thanks for arranging this inspection. If you have any need to discuss this report, please contact me at 225-2027.

cc: L. Shea, ADF&G, Douglas
J. Gustafson, ADF&G, Ketchikan
J. Ferguson, ADEC, Juneau
C. Clark, ITT Rayonier, Inc., Ketchikan
P. Valentine, Zeman Logging N., Ketchikan
C. Doig, Forest Management, Inc., Olympia, WA
L. Thompson, Kavilco, Inc., Kasaan

CRAIG B-2

(ORIGINAL SCALE)

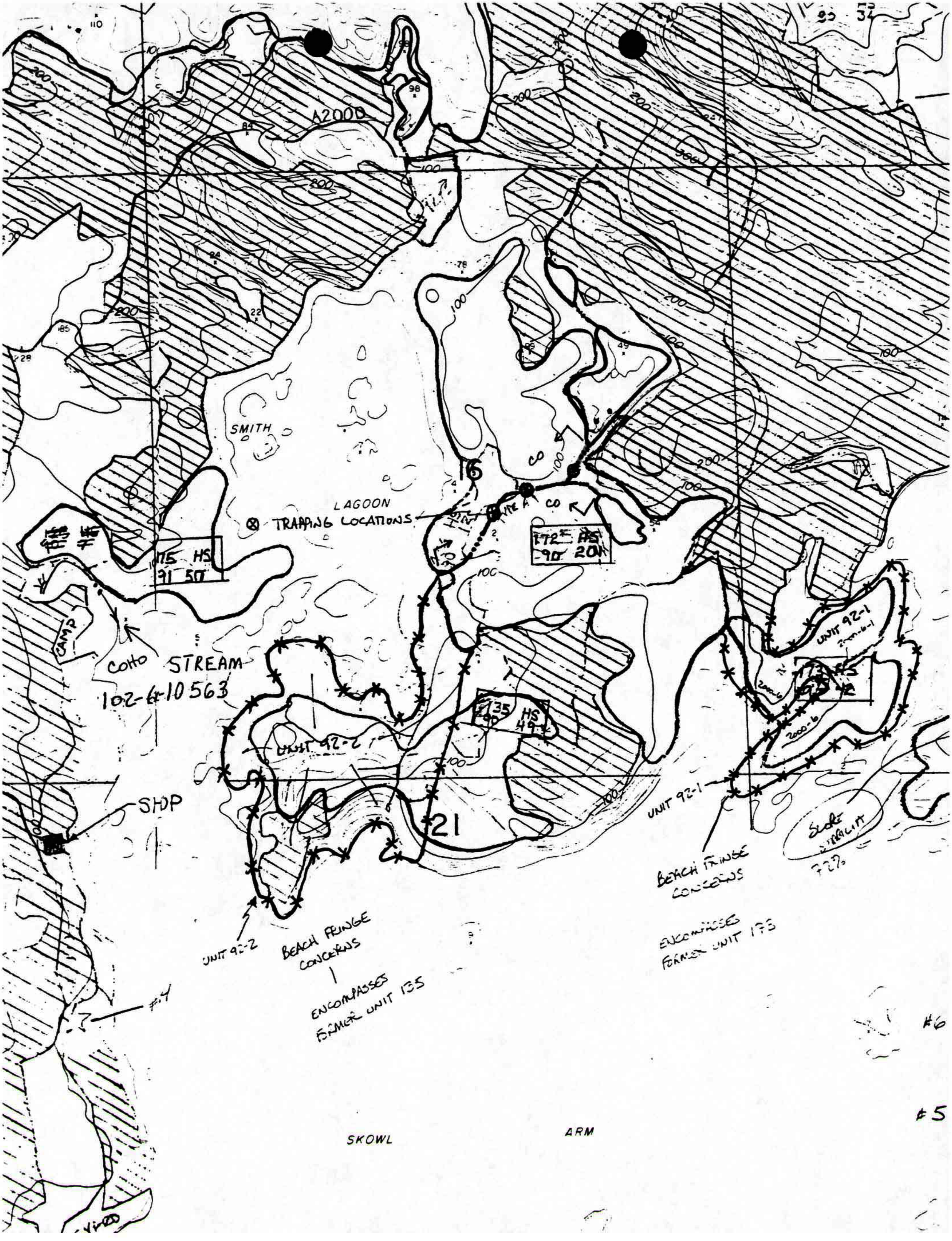
ADD STREAM

102-60-10565

-2010

W/COR


CRAIG B-2
(ENLARGED SCALE)
BEAVER-DAMMED LAKE OUTLETS
T.74S, R.86E, S.1
Kasaan Island
KASAAN
10650
10600
10580
10563
2002
0010
0010
0560
6152m.N
668m.E
PCHCO
PCH CO
PCHCO
CO
CH
P
Smith Lagoon


A2000
SMITH
LAGOON
⊗ TRAPPING LOCATIONS
175 HS
91 50
172 HS
90 20
135 HS
90 49
CAMP
COHO STREAM
102-6-10563
SHOP
16
21
UNIT 92-2
UNIT 92-1
BEACH FRINGE CONCERNS
ENCOMPASSES FORMER UNIT 135
BEACH FRINGE CONCERNS
ENCOMPASSES FORMER UNIT 173
#4
#5
#6
SKOWL
ARM